



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

list, bringing Dr. Stejneger's list, published in 1887 (77 species), down to date, with introductory comment, the number of species now recorded being 99.—J. A. A.

Barrett Hamilton on the Position of the Legs of Birds during Flight.—

In a paper¹ of about a dozen pages the author briefly summarizes what had been previously published on the subject and adds his own observations and some others previously unpublished. The paper closes with a list of the species observed, arranged in the two categories: 'Legs carried pointing backward,' and 'Legs carried bent forward.' The latter consists almost wholly of passerine birds, while the former includes birds of all the other orders. The legs of birds, it is noted, often afford great and constant assistance in flight. "It is almost as if, to some birds, the legs are nearly more important as organs of flight than of progression on land."—J. A. A.

Dubois's 'Synopsis Avium.'—Since our last notice of this important work (*Auk*, XIX, Oct., 1902, p. 409) two additional parts (XI and XII) have come to hand, carrying the subject into the Herodiones. Part XI includes the Columbæ, Heteroclitæ, Crypturi, Gallinæ, and part of the Accipitres; Part XII completes the Accipitres and Striges, and includes a large part of the Herodiones.—J. A. A.

North's Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds.—A second edition of Mr. Alfred J. North's *Nests and Eggs of Australian and Tasmanian Birds*² is being issued in parts, of which Part I appeared in June, 1901, Part II in April, 1902, and Part III in April, 1903. The size is full quarto, and it is tastefully printed on heavy paper, with colored plates and many figures of nests, heads, and full-length figures of the birds in the text. Part I contains the Corvidæ, and part of the Paradiseidæ, which occupy the greater portion of Part II. Then follow the Campophagidæ, completed in Part II, and the great family Muscipidæ runs through Part III. Descriptions are first given of the birds, with a few bibliographical references, and a statement of the range. Then follows the biographical matter,

¹ On the Position occupied by the Legs of Birds during Flight. By G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton. *The Zoölogist*, April, 1903, pp. 139-149. Also separate, repaged.

² *Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania*. By Alfred J. North, C. M. Z. S., Ornithologist, Australian Museum. (Second edition of Catalogue No. XII, entirely rewritten, with additions.) Printed by order of the Trustees of the Australian Museum; R. Ethridge, Jr., J. P., Curator (= Australian Museum, Sydney. Special Catalogue, No. I.) Part I, pp. 1-36, pls. A1, B1, June 11, 1901; Part II, pp. 37-120, pls. B2, B3, B4, April 25, 1902; Part III, pp. 121-201, pls. A2, A3, A4, April 27, 1903.